the human mind against the system; and that philanthropists and philosophers, charlatans, politicians, and Don Quixotes are all racking their brains for a solution of the difficulty.

Here, in the South, is no such movement-We feel no difficulty of getting along, without strewing the fields of labor with the famished, the overworked, and the criminal. Our control is better, and our care of the busy workers greater. There is little want, there is less crime We may therefore venture to say, our social organization is more perfect. And if it is more perfect, its material results will be larger, all other circumstances being equal.

For the North, then, agitated by socialist doc trines, outraged by anti-rent barbarities, excited by alarming accounts of increased crime, as-tounded by details of misery and destitution among women, to come down, and moralize the South about slavery, and menace abolition, is positively ludicrous.

One paper represents the condition of the "New England wife and mother as one of unmitigated, unpitied toil." It denounces with great reason the false sympathy for the black slave, excited by political charlatans and fanatics, while not a "thought is wasted on the greater serf in our midst." Another says : "Criminals

pists. It will not pretend that its system is South is a fearful one. Before answering it, perfect—but it does not boast upon pretences to liberty which are mere words of deception, as merce—your social and political position of your cleations. Are you going to in the passage first quoted. It has facts in its

Does not New York every day, yes, every hour, extend her commercial operations—changing or modifying them to suit her own convenience? Then why cannot we do the same! Is not New York sapping the New Orleans trade by her railways and agents upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers? It is not treason nor disunion with her! Oh, no! nothing she does is disunion; nothing. Her agitations are merely religious—that's all. But if the South assert her wrongs, under a persecution which originated in the inder a persecution which originated in the North—if she assert through her State legisla-North—if she assert through her State legisla-tures what she considers to be her rights—if she rallies under the Constitution of her coun-try, and asks only its provisions to be carried out—if, indignant at her outrages and wrongs, she speaks of her sovereign independence, she is patted on the head like a little child—a little andy is given her in the way of a Buffalo plat-State resolutions, even by her own after action, made ridiculous—the Constitution pronounced submissive to the higher law, (her conscientious

perceptions not being consulted,) and her "State sovereignty" given up. "Oh! how fallen!" Where, where is the genius that captivated Where, where is the genius that captivated the world—the heroism that established a Western empire? Where is the blood of her mighty dead? Are there no veins through which it courses? Is there not one drop in some great heart that thrills with sympathy while reading, in burning letters, the history of her wrongs? Where is her majesty and her strength? Why, under the iron wheels of mammon. Yes, completely bound up and secured in the commercial and manufacturing greatness of the North and serf in our midst." Another says: "Criminals, both imported, and of matine growth, are fearfully increasing among us." And after giving some details of crime, asks the question, "What is to be done?"

Judge Passons, of Pennsylvania, suggests that \$50,000 spent annually for missionary purposes in Philadelphia city and county, world save more than that amount in the maintenance of papers, the administration of the law, and the pay of police.

These, and many other confessions of the moral results of the disorganizing system of pursuing happiness in the North, and they will crease and more clearly that it is arriving by slow, yet sure steps, at that glorious condition of anarchy which will necessitate the imitation of the arbitrary government of Europe, and the loss of that liberty so much boasted of.

It may well be asked, whether a state of so and manufacturing greatness of the North, and her ally England. The South sees this. Her ruin on your produce; we have taken advantage of your extravagant and confiding notions, and deny it. There is no freedom but where every individual is cared for, and can live easily without being overworked. The black man in the South is more free than the white man in the North, who toils until his system is exhausted, and premature decay produced. More free, we assert, than those who "Against their brethren tura unnatural arms."

And the morality of the system! honest you may be,

"Against their brethren tura unnatural arms."

And the morality of the system! honest you may be,

"Against their brethren tura unnatural arms."

And the morality of the system! honest you may be,

"Against their brethren tura unnatural arms."

And the morality of the system! honest you may be,

"But what avails thy feeble truth?"

Soon to be ween by welden entiled be asked, whether a state of sor our people where taken advantage of your extravagant and confiding notions, and made immense fortunes out of you; but, but be deal with the utmost candor and frankness. I do, then, as the result of my best observations and most deliberate re-lections, solemnly and earnestly warn you the designs of the Ex believe us this time. Trade with us—we love lifections, solemnly and earnestly warn you the designs of the Ex believe us this time. Trade with us—we love the designs of the Ex believe us this time. Trade with us—we love the designs of the Ex believe us this time. Trade with us—we love the designs of the Ex believe us this time. Trade with us—we love the designs of the Ex believe us this time. Trade with us—we love love the designs of the Ex believe us this time. Trade with us—we love the designs of the Ex believe us the two unstanting to property and institutions; and unstablituding to your property and institutions; and that the future is still lowering with impending dangers to your property and institutions; and that the future is still owering with impending dangers to your property and institutions, and personally has manifested the

sovereignties, strives to consolidate and nationalize a great central government. With insidious cunning it invokes the name of Union, and clamorously appeals to the fears of the timid, and the hopes of the brave, to the sacred associations of the past and the proud anticipa-tions of the future, in order to malign the motives and destroy the usefulness of the truest friends both of the Union and the South, because the most vigilant guardians of the Con-stitution, and the sternest opponents of the un-holy designs of these "wolces in sheep's cloth-ing." No inconsiderable portion of the Southholy designs of these "wolves in sheep's cloth-ing," No inconsiderable portion of the South-ern people themselves have been weak and blind enough to be deluded by the devices, and loudly swell the chorous of peans to their oppressors, of obloquy and reproach to their real defenders. Meantime, in greater or less degree, have been brought under abolition influences the press— the schoolhouse, the pulpit of the North—and through their agencies, the people and institu-tions of the South are systematically derided and maligned and the principle inculented that and maligned, and the principle inculcated, that by the strong hand of the federal government, is all organized action, even of the State sov-ereignties for their protection and defense, to be ushed and extingui hed. These tendencies, checked, can have but one result, and that at unchecked, can have but one result, and that at no distant day. Upon the subverted founda-tions of our simple constitutional system, will be established the worst form of despotism: a great consolidated government, without limita-tion of powers, administered at the will and tion of powers, administered at the will and according to the caprice or interests of a mere numerical majority. That majority must be at the North; and, if already, the sentiments and sympathies of its masses are so strongly arrayed against our property and institutions, what of peace and security can be hoped for in the future, from its thickening numbers, its swelling tide of fanaticism, prejudice and capidity! Under its administ, tion of quijmited nower, we of

ruin on your produce; we have taken advantage words of parting, to deal with the utmost canin the passage first quoted. It has facts in its favor, and claims with reason fair consideration.

Are you going to favor, and claims with reason fair consideration.

Death of Everty Tucker, Esq.

Death of Beverty Tucker, Esq.

We are pained to announce the death of Beverty Tucker, esq., late professor of law in William and Mary College. His demostic life the excessive patriots by their works—the beautiful to contemplate; he had almostrum his tree-score, and in his time has least of an intellectually gigantic family. Peace to the ashes of the great!

Death of Everty Tucker, Esq.

Was of NATIONS does not forbid the critizens or state the present of politor of government from this legitimate platform by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, to the Union, or by the bugbears of disson, the agent appointed by the device committee at Washington, and to this cause is to be ascribed. In the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the device of section, of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a some the civil commonics of another. There is a s

The World's Fair.

The subjoined letter from Mr. Lucius C. Des-AN, one of the commissioners at the World's Fair, will be read with interest : London, June 24, 1851.

To His Excellency, Joseph Walker, Governor of the State of Louisiana : Sin:—Shortly after you did me the favor, in February last, to honor me with a commission to attend (as one of the commissioners in behalf of the State of Louisiana,) the Great Industrial of the State of Louisians,) the Great Industrial Exhibition, then proposed to be held in this city. I left home, and arrived here in season to be present at the opening on the 1st of May last, by the Queen in person, of the most charming and magnificent of all earthly spectacles; the peaceful display of the triumph of art and science, and the works of industry of all nations, and which are shown in a magnificent edifice, covering a space of about twenty-one acres of ground in Hyde Park, one of the chief and most greecful emparements of the great commercial me-

ground in Hyde Park, one of the chief and most graceful ornaments of the great commercial metropolis of the world.

Ample space had been appropriated by the executive committee of the royal commissioners, for the display of all such objects as might be sent from all countries; and in this distribution the position allotted to the United States was ery conspicuous, but unhappily our contribu-ions have been not only very small, but I am tions have been not only very small, but I am pained to add, in the main mean and meagre; all which I attribute to the fact that our people generally doubted the success of the Exhibition, into which error they were unhappily led by the principal English journals, and by the tone and temper of many of our journals, in which the purposes of the proposed Exhibition were ridiculed, and its ultimate success questioned and treated most slightingly. Happily, all these predictions have utterly failed, and I do not suppose that human annals contain the record of any combined effort so eminently successful in all respects, especially in the construction of the espects, especially in the construction of the enutiful edifice, and in the matchless order and

beautiful edifi-e, and in the matchless order and system prevailing in every department.

Other causes, doubtless, contributed to our misfor ane, for such I truly regard our position in the presence of other nations who are here by their works of industry, and by representatives from every quarter of the globe. In the first place, the distance of our country from the threatre of the proposed Exhibition was so great as to deter large numbers of our agriculturists, mechanics and manufacturers from engreat as to deter large numbers of our agricul-turists, mechanics and manufacturers from en-gaging in the enterprise; and besides, the time at first fixed for closing the doors to the admis-sion of articles for exhibition, was really so limited as to forbid the hope of proper preparaspecimens of our art and industry. I am per-sonded that if the slightest effort had been made, and any just ideas had been entertained of the real character and purposes, and of the probable results of this great Exhibition, our probable results of this great Exhibition, our people, generally, would have taken a more cordial interest in the subject, and that any one State could have acquitted herself more creditably, than we now see in the contributions of the united circle. New countries, where habits and pursuits are necessarily of the utility an order, could not be expected to enter upon any just or fair terms of competition with people whose genits has been activate an eople whose genius has been actively em-ployed for centuries. The activity of youth s never fairly compared—still less never honest y placed in invidious contrast with the results f age and experience. We have, therefore, e satisfaction to see among our contribution e very results which indicate great activithe very results which indicate great activity and shrewdness—utility and taste in such developements as contribute to personal comfort, and to the moral and intellectual advancement of the masses of the people—hence, contributions in the department of agricultural implements and inventions, in the numberless subjects of the domestic arts, in music and in sculpture, works of the highest morit are presented, and I doubt not, will share liberally in the reports of the jurors of awards. It is gratifying to every American to perceive, that however

and safer channel for the excited state of feeling in the South. It would develope her latent resources. To do blithe service in the cause of sin—"

or sink to the lowest levels, despised, slighted, and condemned.

The South, then, which takes care of its workers, and leaves abundant room for the energetic action of the rest, may well claim the attention, and exercise the reflection of philanthropists. It will not pretend that its system is South is a fearful one. Before answering it.

Station of a reputation that can rever fide.

We are the let of a reintelicitating legislate for Uniteding the Station of the

tee, influenced him to the appointment of this tee, influenced him to the appointment of this notorious Abolitionist, who was thus prominently placed before the British public, and in a few days after his appointment we had the mortification to see him attending and taking part in the proceedings of the English Anti-slavery society. The central committee at Washington should be held responsible to the American public for this utterly inexcusable conduct of their agent. All the citizens of the United States now here, and with whom I have converted whighter exhibit All the citizens of the United States now here, and with whom I have conversed, whether exhibitors, commissioners, jurors, or visitors, feel that they have been placed in a false position; but on reflection and conference with each other, those of us who have been honored with commissions from the executives of our respective States, felt that this was not the theatre for the vindication of our violated rights; that such offices as we could properly discharge, we ought in justice to our countrymen and to ourselves exdeavor to discharge, and then each of us for himself to make such personal representations to the executive of his own State as he might deem proper.

leem proper.

I have felt, therefore, constrained to make this I have felt, therefore, constrained to make this general statement, not simply because of the mortifying circumstances under which I have suffered, in common with other American commissioners, but I have felt, personally, that I was bound to make report to your excellency, under whose authority I have appeared and been received here; and I considered this obligation of

ceived here; and I considered this obligation of greater force, inasmuch as I am the only one of the commissioners from Louisiana who has yet appeared to take any part in this Exhibition.

I had hoped to be able to accompany this report with a catalogue and drawings of the Exhibition, but they are not yet prepared; at least they are not yet in such a form as I desire to present the exhibition of the exhib they are not yet in such a form as I desire to present them. I am just on the eve of commencing the distant eastern tour which I had in contemplation when I left home, and cannot wait until the publications I desire shall be prepared for delivery. I have made arrangements to obtain the illuminated catalogues, the fine drawings and able, instructive reports, which will soon be printed. I shall have them forwarded to New Orleans, to the address of your excellency, and with the respectful request that they be deposited among the other treasures of the State library. With this communication I enclose a printed paper, cont ining the best account I have seen of the proceedings at the opening of the Exhibition. I remain, your excellency's obed't serv't, LUCIUS C. DUNCAN.

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER TO MR. Fox. Mr. Webster is quoted as authority for the right of American citizens to lend their aid to overthrow Spanish authority in Cuba, it may not be uninteresting to the reader to see what the statesman really did say, and under what circumstances he said it. The ground he takes cumstances he said it. The ground he takes is in the case where civil war already actually exists, as in the Canadian revolution of 1841.

not where the invasion precedes civil commotion.
"If citizens of the United States fitted out, or "If citizens of the United States fitted out, or were engaged in fitting out, a military expedition from the United States, intended to act against the British government in Canada, they were clearly violating the laws of their own country, and exposing themselves to the just consequences which might be inflicted on them if taken within the British dominions. But, notwithstandwithin the British dominions. But, notwithstanding this, they were certainly not "pirates," nor does the undersigned think it can advance the purpose of fair and friendly discussion so nominate them. Their offence whatever it was, had no analogy to cases of 'piracy.' Supposing all that is alleged against them be true, they were taking a part in what they regarded as a civil war, and they were taking part on the side of the 'rebels.' Surely Great Britain herself has not regarded persons thus engaged as deserving the appellation which her Majesty's government bestows upon these citizens of the United States.

—t. is quite notorious, that for the greater part of the last two centuries, subjects of the British crown have been permitted to engage in foreign wars, toth national and civil, and in the

foreign wars, toth national and civil, and in the latter in every stage of their progress; and yet it has been imagined that England has at any time allowed her subjects to turn "pirates." Indeed, in our times, not only have individual subjects of that of that erown gone abroad to engage in civil wars, but we have seen whole regiments openly recruited, embodied, armed, and disciplined in England, with the avowed purpose of aiding a rebellion agains: a nation with which England was at peace; although it is true that subsequently an act of Parliament was passed to prevent transactions so nearly approaching to public war, without license foreign wars, toth nation

opproaching to public war, without license from the crown. "It may be said that there is a difference be ween the case of a civil war arising from a disputed succession, or a protracted revolt of a colony against a mother country, and the case of a fresh outbreak or commencement of a rebel-ion. The undersigned does not deny that such well founded. He admits that a government called upon to consider its own rights, interests, and duties, when civil war breaks out in other countries, may decide on all the circumstances of the particular case upon its own existing stipulations, on probable results, on what its own security requires, and on many other considera-tions. It may be already bound to assist one par y, or it may become bound if it so chooses, to

of such assistance.

"But, whether the revolt be recent or long continued, they who join those concerned in it, whatever may be their offence against their own untry, or however they may be treated if taken with arms in their hands in the territory of the government against which the standard of revolt is raised, cannot be denominated 'pirates' with-out departing from all ordinary use of language

" It is well known to Mr. Fox, that authorities of the highest eminence in Great Britain, living and dead, have maintained that THE GENERAL LAW OF NATIONS does not forbid the citizens or

The Bereism of General Lepez.

During the celebrated Carlist war in Spain, General Lopez and about seven hundred others were taken prisoners and carried to Cantavija, a fortification among the mout tairs of Arragon. The governor of the castle was said to have been a heartless weretch, revelling in bloody massacres and delighting in acts of torture. During the dreadful confinement of these prisoners, the royal army; commanded by General San Miyuel, marched to Cantavieja, for the purpose of raising the siege. The place was defended a famirably by nature in a narrow defile of the mountains; but the Spanish general, undismayed by the apparent impregnability of the fortress, continued to bessiege it, until evidences of his success were soon discovered by his enemies. The governor, thereupon, resolved upon a scheme which could only have entered the mind of a tyrant in whose eyes the sight of blood was a gratification. He determined to put all the prisoners to death, from Genaral Lopez down, and requested the general to notify San Migued of his intention, hoping, by this threat, to stop the siege. Lopez announced this bloody resolution in his letter, but requested General San Miguel not to allow this threat to interfere with the prosecution of the siege. The governor, finding that the letter produced no effect, and that the works were rapidly advancing to consummation, announced to his prisoners was not interfere with the prosecution of the siege. The governor, finding that the letter produced no effect, and that the works were rapidly advancing to consummation, announced to his prisoners was not interfere with the prosecution of the siege. The governor, finding that the letter produced no effect, and that the works were rapidly advancing to consummation, announced to his prisoners was not interfered the produced no effect, and the produced no effect, a The Heroism of General Lopez. During the celebrated Carlist war in Spain, General Lopez and about seven hundred others were taken prisoners and carried to Cantavieja, a fortification among the mourtains of Arragon. The governor of the castle was said to have been

the other prisoners byaccomplishing his purpose, with as much speed as his means would allow. The governor and those defending the castle had no time left to put their prisoners to death, as they were kept in constant occupation with the work of resistance and defence. The town was soon taken. The governor and the garri-son were dismayed; but Lopez, the patriot and hero, with his gallant band, were saved.

THE SPANISH CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS -The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the following notice, and anounces that Mr. Laborde, the Spanish consul, has gone to Washington to onsult the Spanish Minister:

TO THE SPANISH SUBJECTS, AND TO COMMERCE TO THE SPANISH SUBJECTS, AND TO COMMERCE IN GENERAL.—Until instructions are received from his excellency the minister of Her Catholic Majesty, at Washington, and during the time that the consulate under my charge is closed, it is my duty, and I hereby give notice to all Spanish subjects, that I place their person and property under the protection of the authorities of this country, and of the representatives in this city of the nations allied to the government of Her Catholic Majesty; and to commerce in general, that all business concerning my official capasity that all business concerning my official capasity will be attended to, and despatched indistinctly by the consuls of Her British Majesty and French republic residing in this situ.

rench republic residing in this city.

JUAN IGNACIO LARBADE Y RUEDA,

N. Odeans, Aug 23, 1851. Consul pro. tem HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. -- By an ar-

ival at New Orleans, advices from Vera Cruz o the 22d ult. have been received. The Mexican Congress has passed a bill for

a general offensive and defensive alliance with the Spanish American republies.

The council of the governors of the States, was to convene its session on the 20th, and there

was a quorum already present.

In consequence of a dispute in relation to the In consequence of a dispute in relation to the collection of certain duties, a riot has taken place at Vera Cruz, in which the local authorities were defeated, and six persons killed. The blockade of the port by the English is expected.

The schooners Almagre and Sarabia, which cleared at this port on the 18th ult., for Minatit.

are doing well.

Cotton Planters' Convention.

one can be found.

Resolved, That, with a view to obtaining such oncert of action, we respectfully call on the cot-

Discountably.—A correspondent of Norton's Literary Advertiser, in a chapter upon this

topic, furnishes the following interesting facts

haps the most valuable.

Under the term 'R' re Books' are comprehended those of which only a few copies exist, or which cannot be produced without great dif-

ficulty.

Books printed before 1470 are among the rarest, those of the decennium from 1470-80 are generally regarded as 'rarer' works, all the other books issued up to 1500, are simply honored with the predicat 'rare.'

Besides the Leunabula Rare Works, that

class books deserve an especial mention which have gained a certain distinction either by their curious contents, by their permanent value, by their elegant appearance, or by comments on the margin, the autographs of celebrated men, in

whose possession they have been.

The first editions of the Greek and Roman classes, called 'Editiones Principes,' are very valuable and rare. Among the editions are favorably known the Elzivir, the Bipont, and

The following paragraph, which we find in an exchange, makes mention of an older printed work than those mentioned in the above:

"The first edition of the Bible in print, appeared at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. It was beautifully executed, with clear type, lustrous ink, and on good paper—containing 1282 pages. Of this edition, but eighteen copies are now known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these latter are in England, one in Berlin, and one in Paris. Ten of the rest of these eighteen are in England. The New York Mirror says: 'James Lenox, esq., of this city, has a copy in his library which was purchased by Mr. David Davidson, (agent for Messrs. Wiley and Putnam,) at auction, in London 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling, or about \$2,600, including freight and charges. The custom-house of ficers passed it free of duty, in consideration of its being a curiosity. It is the only one complete copy on this side of the Atlantic." "The first edition of the Bible in print, ap-

OLD CANALS OF EGYPT .- At a recent meeting, defeated, and six persons killed. The blockade of the port by the English is expected.

The schooners Almagre and Sarabia, which cleared at this port on the 18th ult., for Minatitlan, under protest, have been seized by the authorities of Tehuantepec. The captains entered a protest against the proceedings.

INTERESTING FROM TEXAS.—We have advices from Brownsville, Texas, to the 27th of August.
There was a large number of Cuban volunteers gathering in that vicinity, preparatory to a descent upon the Island. They already numbered of level between the Red Sea and the ancient canals of Egypt, by Joseph Glynn, C. E. It was a very interesting paper.—About 600 years before the Christian era, Darius livestapis made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. It was in some places 150 feet wide and 30 feet deep. It passed through the valley to the Bitter Lakes, and was navigable for vessels of considerable size when the Nile was high. It also served for the supply of the cities with water. The ancients assumed that there was a difference of level between the Red Sea and the first was a very interesting paper. Gr at distress existed in northern Mexico.— sait water of the Red Sea from mixing with the Gr at distress existed in northern Mexico.—
The crops had in a great measure failed, and the stock was dying for want of pasture and water. The Indians, also, were ravaging the country.

The Brownsville papers say the Mexican government is prosecuting several senators. Some have been fined and others imprisoned. The custom-house at Point Isabel had been robbed of goods to the value of \$10,000. The Indians of goods to the value of \$1

of goods to the value of \$10,000. The Indians had appeared near Romo, murdering several persons. The water in the Rio Grande was remarkably low. The crops throughout western Texas are doing well. andy plain, and traversing many lagoons and lakes, offering but few difficulties to engineering. Cotton Planters' Convention.

The planters' Convention.

The planters of Florida propose to hold a great Convention of Southern Cotton Planters at Macon on the 27th of October next. This subject has so foul an origin as 'piracy' cannot, in its progress, or by its success, obtain a claim to any degree of respectability or tolerance among nations; and civil wars, therefore, are not understood to have such a commencement.

"It is well known to Mr. Fox that authorities." great Southern staple, are evils which require investigation, and the application of a remedy, if take, which he attributed to a hasty survey made

take, which he authoused in time of war.

The possibility of restoring this ancient caral was discussed. There is a ridge at the present moment at the end of the Red Sea, towards the moment at the end of fossils identical with ton planters of the Sound comment of the first comment from taking part in the civil comment one of another. There is some reason, indeed, to think that such may be the opinion of the Majesty's government at the opinion of the Majesty's government at the present moment."

The civil comment from taking part in the convention at Macon, Ga., on Monday, 27th day of October next, or at such other time and place as may be most convenient to a majority of those who may desire to be represented, and that this meeting appoint delegates to the same.

On motion of Judge Brevard, the report was serviced, and the resolutions taken up seriatim, very fertile. It was the land of Goshen watered very fertile. It was the land of Goshen watered very fertile. It was the land of Goshen watered very fertile.